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1918  
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No. 17,207.

號二十月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

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**NOTICE.**  
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INDIAN desiring to leave the  
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Central Police Station between the hours  
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers, and  
persons with certain exceptions who  
reside in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of  
Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
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THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
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**TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.**  
£23,970,367.  
I—Authorized Capital £6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
Paid-up Capital £3,897,047  
II—Fire Funds £17,567,636  
Sinking Fund Account £23,970,367  
Revenue Fire Branch £3,381,456  
Life and Annuity £1,141,593  
Revenue Marine Department £37,238  
Other Receipts £475,940  
£25,539,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and  
Adm. of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of  
an hour.

**SUNDAYS**  
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
**NIGHT CARS** as on Week Days.

**SATURDAYS**  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, "ALEXANDRA BUILDING"  
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office—  
No. Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Note or by Cheque or Comptroller order  
representing Bank Note.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
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From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

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9 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).  
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,  
or from Messrs. TAYLOR, COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## BY APPOINTMENT. WATSON'S PYERIS. PORTLAND CEMENT

REGISTERED.  
An exact reproduction of a well-known Sp at half the price.  
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,  
Drink deep or touch not the Eyerian Spring,  
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain  
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.  
Splits 60 " " "

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal  
banks. Note for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.  
Cuisine under European Supervision.  
A grand piano and Orchestra, renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
For further particulars apply—  
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ICE HOUSE STREET.  
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Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central  
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Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.  
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE. ITALIAN FORCES ADVANCING. ENEMY ATTACKS DEFEATED.

London, July 10.  
Having reached to the west of the  
lower and middle Sament and ex-  
tended eastward the occupation of  
the heights at the head of the  
Tomoria, our troops are advancing  
and repulsing the enemy at the  
centre and astride the Osma.

## THE CLIMAX OF ALLIED PRESSURE. ITALIANS AIMING AT DURAZZO.

London, July 11.  
It is pointed out that the impor-  
tant advances of the French and  
Italians in Southern Albania on an  
80 mile front between the sea and  
Lake Ochrida is the climax of the  
pressure which has been steadily  
exercised during the past two  
months.  
The French and Italians since the  
Spring have pushed their way north-  
ward for 20 miles and are now  
advancing in considerable strength.  
They are substantially progressing  
in the mountainous and roadless  
region.

The British monitors are co-operat-  
ing with the Italians on the coastal  
sector, where the Italians are already  
20 miles north of Avlona and are  
apparently aiming at Durazzo.

## THE WESTERN FRONT. SUCCESSFUL LOCAL OPERATION. GUNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN.

London, July 10.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
In a successful minor operation  
on the night of the 9th at Meris we  
captured nine machine-guns and two  
trench-mortars and a number of  
prisoners.

## A GERMAN REPORT. FRENCH SUCCESSES.

London, July 10.  
A wireless German official report  
states:—  
Strong French forces advanced  
several times and established them-  
selves to the west of Antheuil and  
to the north of Long Pont.

## AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS. TEN GERMAN MACHINES DESTROYED.

London, July 10.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,  
reporting on aviation, says:—  
Enemy aircraft was active on the  
northern part of the Front. Ten  
machines were destroyed, and one  
driven down out of control.  
We dropped 14 tons of bombs over  
the line, two tons on the Lille junc-  
tion, and 14 tons on Bruges docks.  
Three British machines are miss-  
ing.

We dropped at night three tons  
of bombs on enemy railways and  
camps. All our machines returned.

## A GALLANT FAIRIE. V.C. CROWNS PREVIOUS AWARDS.

London, July 11.  
Four new awards of the Victoria  
Cross include Chaplain Theodor  
Bagley Hurley, D.S.O., M.C., over  
60 years of age, who displayed mar-  
vellous energy and endurance, which  
would be remarkable even in a very  
much younger man. Three in-  
cidents are cited showing how Mr.  
Hurley tended to an incapacitated  
officer and men during the action,  
notwithstanding that he was exposed  
to the most dangerous conditions,  
including the closest enemy artillery  
fire.

## SENSATION IN REICHSTAG. OVER KUEHLMANN'S RESIGNATION. SUCCESSOR NOT POPULAR WITH SOCIALISTS.

COPENHAGEN, July 10.  
The resignation of Herr von Kuehl-  
mann has created a sensation in the  
Reichstag, where it was announced  
on Herr von Kuehlmann's return  
from German Headquarters.

The Centre leader, Herr Groeber,  
proposed a postponement of the  
sitting in order to enable the Parties  
to discuss the situation, owing to the  
Socialists declaring that they would  
not vote the new War Loan unless  
Admiral von Hintze (Herr von  
Kuehlmann's successor) declared his  
policy.

## KUEHLMANN'S SUCCESSOR. ADMIRAL VON HINTZE.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.  
A message from Berlin confirms  
the report that Admiral von Hintze  
has succeeded Herr von Kuehlmann  
as Foreign Secretary.

## A TRIUMPH FOR PAN- GERMANS.

London, July 10.  
The Press both of London and  
Paris in assuming the correctness of  
the report of the resignation of Herr  
von Kuehlmann express the opinion  
that it constitutes a triumph for the  
Pan-Germans and will likely be fol-  
lowed by stronger measures against  
Russia, especially after the assassina-  
tion of Count Mirbach, also possibly  
by a supreme effort in France or  
Italy soon.

## THE NEW MINISTER KNOWN. TO PEKING.

Admiral von Hintze, who is men-  
tioned as the successor, is described  
as one of the most notorious in-  
triguers and adventurers in the Ger-  
man Diplomatic Service. He was  
ex-Ambassador at Peking, but, owing  
to various scandals, he was recalled.  
He was in Mexico when the war  
broke out but managed to return to  
Germany in the guise of an English-  
man. Then he returned to China,  
crossing the Pacific as super-cargo  
in a Scandinavian tramp.

## A HITCH.

London, July 10.  
Apparently there is some hitch  
regarding Herr von Kuehlmann's  
successor.

A later official Berlin message  
says Admiral von Hintze is men-  
tioned as his successor, but a final  
decision has not yet been made.

## SERIOUS FLOODS IN AUSTRIA.

**HORSE-FLESH AT FAMINE PRICES.**  
**HALF COUNTRY'S STOCK  
DESTROYED.**

ZURICH, July 10.  
Three Vienna newspapers give fur-  
ther details of heavy and continuous  
rains and serious floods in Austria  
and south Germany. Houses and  
bridges were destroyed at Salzburg  
enroute.

The Danube at Vienna reached the  
highest level in the past thirty  
years and is still rising.  
Vienna during the week-end was  
menaced. Horse-flesh was sold at  
famine prices.  
The newspapers state that Austria  
lost over half the country's livestock.

(Continued on Page 2.)







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General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

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### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on  
**SATURDAY**  
the 13th July, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
Two "CATER" PORTABLE MOTORS.  
Guaranteed in good running order.  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and  
SUNDRY GOODS.  
Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 584

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on  
**TUESDAY**  
the 16th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

An Assortment of  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,  
Comprising:—  
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, White and Blue Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 585

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on  
**TUESDAY**  
the 16th July, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS,  
CARPETS, &c., &c.,  
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,  
As follows:—  
Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkorin and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Racket and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
"OLIVER" TYPEWRITER.  
1 PLATO, The Robinson Piano Co., METAL BATHS.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 586

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on  
**WEDNESDAY**  
the 17th July, 1918, at 5.15 p.m., at AN KIN'S SLIPWAY,  
A Tom Cruiser Yacht "ERIN"  
Length ..... 36' 0"  
Beam ..... 6' 0"  
Draft ..... 4' 3"  
Complete with Dinghy, Charts, Compass, Anchors and Chain, Code flag, &c.  
Further particulars may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms:—as usual.  
On view from Tuesday, 16th inst.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 587

## AUCTIONS.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Connaught Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 70 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 70 years.

Particulars of the Lot.	
No. of Lots.	Particulars.
1.	One Lot of Crown Land, situated at Connaught Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 70 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 70 years.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on  
**THURSDAY**  
the 18th July, 1918, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. Ho Hong Co.'s Coal Yard, Yan-pa-chi, Kowloon.

A STEAM PINNACE  
Length ..... 35 feet  
Beam ..... 7' 3"  
Draft ..... 4' 3"  
Compound Keel Condensing Engines.  
Diameter of Cylinders 3 by 6, Stroke 4.  
Recently overhauled and a Teakwood Cabin fitted aft.  
Further particulars and inspecting orders may be had from the undersigned. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m.  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 10, 1918. 587

### FOR SALE

### FOR SALE.

STEAMER—Chinese Flag—Steel built, Engines and Boiler in good condition—Capable of carrying 350 passengers and 500 tons cargo—Speed eleven knots. Price \$300,000 H.K. currency, prompt delivery.  
Full particulars on application  
Address WING HING.  
"The China Mail" Office.  
Hongkong, June 22, 1918. 544

### FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),  
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
The Cutter Rigged Yacht  
"BEATRICE"  
(Gael Class)  
Complete with Chest of Spars, Sails, Awning and Mooring, &c.  
And fitted with Auxiliary 2 1/2 H.P. Motor (practically new)  
giving a speed of 5 miles an hour under power alone.  
For Further Particulars apply to the Undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1918. 570

### TO LET

COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Ice House Street.  
Also, in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shamoun, British Concession.  
For rent and further particulars apply to:  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
8, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, July 8, 1918. 582

### TO LET.

NO. 7, STEWART TERRACE,  
No. 53, THE PEAK.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1918. 583

### TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
A Four-roomed HOUSE in Kowloon.  
A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
"ABETHOLWYN" No. 14, Peak Road, from 1st August next.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, August 27, 1917.

### TO LET.

NO. 67 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"  
HOUSES on Shamoun, Canton.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN PEACE TERMS.

FULLER SUMMARY OF VINCOURT GREY'S PROPOSALS.

A fuller telegraphic summary of Vincourt Grey's proposal for a League of Nations was sent to Japan. We take the following from the "Japan Chronicle":

LONDON, June 21.  
There is more at stake in this war than the existence of individuals or empires or the fate of a continent. The whole of modern civilization is at stake and whether it will perish or be subverted, as has happened to previous civilizations, or whether it will live and progress depends upon whether the nations engaged in this war, even those that are on-lookers, learn the lessons that the experience of the war may teach them.

If the war does not teach mankind new lessons that will so dominate the thought and feeling of those who survive—and those who succeed the survivors—as to make new things possible, then the war will be the greatest catastrophe as well as the most grievous trial and suffering of which mankind has ever known. Therefore, it does not follow that a League of Nations to secure the peace of the world will remain impossible because it has not been possible hitherto, but I propose in this paper to consider shortly, to state rather than examine, the conditions that have not been present before but that are present now or may soon be present and that are essential if the League of Nations is to become effective.

FIRST CONDITION POLICY MUST BE SINCERE.  
The first condition is that the idea must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of States. It must become an essential part of their practical policy and one of their chief reasons for being or continuing to be responsible for the policy of their States. They must not adopt it only to render lip service to other persons whom it is inconvenient or ungrateful to displease. They must lead, not follow, must compel, if necessary, not be compelled.

This condition was not present before the war. To what extent is it present now? It is not possible to answer this question fully, but it can be answered certainly and affirmatively as regards President Wilson, the executive head of the United States, and this alone is sufficient to give new life and purpose to the idea of a League of Nations.

President Wilson and his country have had the great advantage of having been for more than two years and a half, before the perils of 1917, able to observe the war as neutrals, free from the intense anxiety and effort that absorb all the thought and energy of the belligerents. They were able not only to observe, but to reflect and draw conclusions. One of the conclusions has been that if the world of which they form an important part is to be saved from what they consider disaster they must enter the war against Germany. Another has been that if national liberty and peace are to be secured in future, there must be a League of Nations to secure them.

AMERICA'S IDEAL HELP BY ALLIES.  
It must not be supposed from this that the Governments of the Allies are less ready to draw or have not already drawn the same conclusion from their experience of the war, but their countries have been at war all the time. They have been fighting for the same ideal of national and human liberty as the United States, but they are fighting also for the im-

## BANK

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OTHERS—Batavia, Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Sookabaja, Barmah and New York.

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Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank. The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centers of Russia, Manchuria, Indo-China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America and elsewhere.  
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits, at rates which will be quoted on application.

N. YAMAGITA,  
Manager.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:  
2, Des Vaux Road.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 580

mediate preservation of national existence in Europe and all other thought and energy has been concentrated upon resistance to an imminent peril.

Nevertheless, in this country at any rate, the project of a League of Nations met with widespread cordial acceptance. On the other hand, the military party in Germany are and must remain opposed to it. They resent any limitation upon the use of force by Germany as fatal to German interests for they can conceive no development, even no security, except one based solely upon force. Any other conception is fatal and the exclusive conception is essential to the maintenance of the power of the military party in Germany.

WILL GERMANY OPPOSE THE LEAGUE?  
As long, therefore, as this rule in Germany continues, Germany will oppose a League of Nations. Nothing will change this except a conviction in the German people that the use of force causes at least as much suffering to themselves as to others and that security is based upon law and treaty and this conviction must so work upon them as to divorce the military party from their policy and rid them of power in Germany.

The situation therefore of this first condition essential to make a League of Nations practical, may be summed up as follows:—

It exists certainly as regards the executive head of the United States which is potentially the strongest and actually the least exhausted of all the belligerent States. It either is or will at the end of the war be found to be present as regards the Governments of the countries fighting on the same side as the United States. Even among their enemies, Austria has publicly shown a disposition to accept the proposal and probably will come to do so generally, though secretly, as a safeguard against old enemies and against Prussian domination. All the small States, belligerents or neutrals, naturally desire, in their own interest, everything that will safeguard the small States as well as the great from aggression and war. There remains Germany, where the recent military success and the ascendancy of Prussian militarism has reduced advocates of anything but force to silence. Germany has to be convinced that force does not pay; that the arms and policies of her military rulers impose an intolerable and also unnecessary suffering upon her; that when the world is free from the menace of these military rulers with their sharp swords, shining armour and mailed fists, Germany will find her peaceful development assured and preferable to expansion by war and will realise that a condition of true security for one nation is a sense of security on the part of all nations. Until Germany feels this to be true, there can be no League of Nations in the sense intended by President Wilson.

MENT INCLUDE GERMANY IN LEAGUE.  
A League such as he desires must include Germany and should include any nation that is not thoroughly convinced of the advantage and necessity of such a League and, therefore, not prepared to make the efforts and, if need be, the sacrifice necessary to maintain it.

The second condition essential to the foundation and maintenance of a League of Nations is that the Governments and people of the States willing to found it understand clearly that it will impose some limitation upon the national action of each and may entail some inconvenience, obligation. The smaller and weaker nations will have rights that must be respected and upheld by the League.

The stronger nations must forgo the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker by force. All States must forgo the right in any dispute to resort to force before other methods of settlement, conference and conciliation or, if need be, arbitration, have been tried. This is the limitation.

THE OBLIGATION.  
The obligation is that if any nation will not observe this limitation of its national action, if it breaks the agreement which is the basis of the League, rejects all peaceful methods of settlement and resorts to force, the other nations must, one and all, use combined force against it. The economic pressure that such a League could use would in itself be very powerful and the action of some of the smaller States composing the League could, perhaps, not go beyond economic pressure, but those States that have the power must be ready to use all the force, economic, military and naval, they possess. It must be clearly understood and accepted that defection from or violation of the agreement by one or more States does not absolve any of the others from the obligation to enforce the agreement.

EACH STATE RESPONSIBLE.  
Anything less than this is of no value. How worthless it may be can be seen by reading the debate in the House of Lords in 1867 upon the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Luxembourg. It was there explained that we entered only into a collective guarantee. By this was apparently meant that if any one of the guaranteeing Powers violated the neutrality of Luxembourg or even if any one of them declined to take active steps to defend it, Great Britain and the other guarantors were thereby absolved from taking any action whatever. This was contradicted at the time with the Belgian treaty which entailed a separate guarantee.

Hitherto, the nations of the world have made reserves in arbitration or conciliation agreements showing that they were not prepared to accept the limitations upon national action essential to secure

an effective League of Nations. The exception is the conciliation treaty between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated before the war, but this statement made above is generally true. The nations have also carefully abstained from undertaking any obligation to use force to uphold the benevolent rules or agreements of general application recorded at the Hague conferences. Such obligation has been confined to a local object like the neutrality of Belgium or Alliance between particular Powers made to protect or serve their special interests.

STILL, SCIENCE SAYS YOU WAIT.  
We are now in the fourth year of the war. The application of scientific knowledge and the inventions of science during the war make it more terrible and destructive each year. The Germans have abandoned all previously accepted rules of warfare. The use of poisonous gas, firing from the sea upon open and undefended towns, the indiscriminate bombing of big cities from the air were all introduced into the war by Germany.

It was long before the Allies adopted any of these practices, even as reprisals, but the Germans forced a ruthless and unlimited application of scientific discoveries to the destruction of human life, dominant and non-combatant. They have shown the world that now and henceforth war means this and nothing less than this. If there is to be another in twenty or thirty years, what will it be like? If there is to be concentrated preparation for more war the researches of science will be devoted henceforth to discovering methods whereby the human race can be destroyed. The discoveries cannot be confined to one nation. Their object of wholesale destruction will be much more completely achieved hereafter than in this war.

LEAGUE IS ESSENTIAL.  
The Germans are not blind to this, but so far as I can see their policy propose to avoid future wars by establishing the domination of Germany for ever. Peace can never be secured by the domination of one country securing power and prosperity by submission and to the disadvantage of others and the German idea of a world peace secured by the power of German militarism is impracticable as well as unfair and abhorrent to other nations. It is as intolerable and impossible in the world as despotism would be here or in the United States. In opposition to this idea of Germany the Allies should set forth as President Wilson already has set forth, the idea of peace secured by mutual regard between States for the rights of each and a determination to stamp out any attempt at war as they would a plague that threatened the destruction of all.

When those who accept this idea and this sort of peace can in word and deed speak for Germany we shall be within sight of a good peace.

MILITARISM THE DEADLY ENEMY OF HUMANITY.  
The establishment and maintenance of a League of Nations such as President Wilson has advocated is more important and essential to secure peace than any actual terms of peace that may conclude the war. It will transcend them all. The best of them will be worth little unless the future relations of States are to be on a basis that will prevent the recurrence of militarism in any state. "Learn by experience or suffer" is the rule of life. We have all seen individuals becoming more and more miserably themselves and others because they cannot understand or will not accept this rule. Is it not applicable to nations as well? If so, have not the nations come to the great crisis in which for them the rule "learn or perish" will prove inescapable? All must learn the lesson of this war. The United States and the Allies cannot save the world from militarism unless Germany learns the lesson thoroughly and completely and they will not save the world or even themselves by complete victory over Germany until they have learnt and can apply the lesson that militarism has become the deadly enemy of mankind.

## INTIMATIONS

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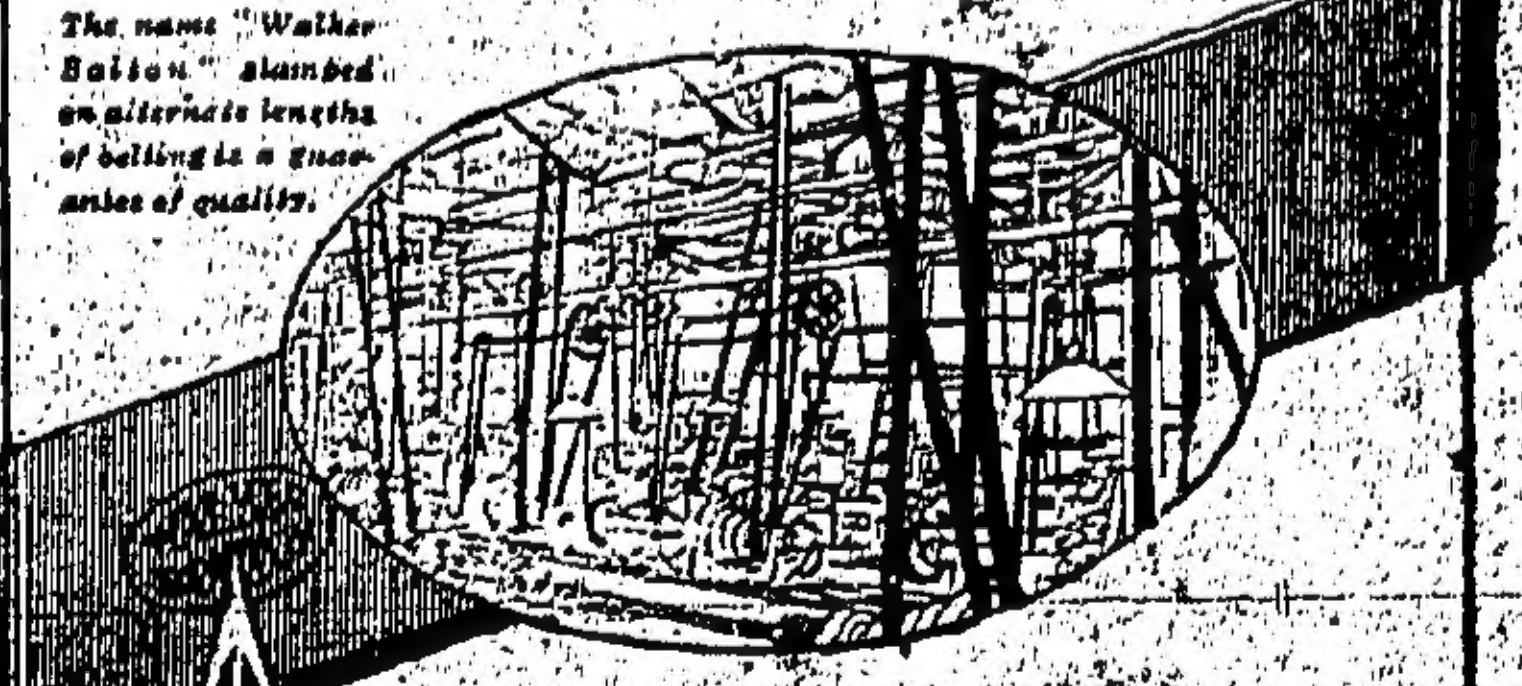


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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is 42s per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

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Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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force. They are stated to be employing the arms and ammunition belonging to the former Russian Government, and the fact that they have been able to inflict a heavy defeat on a large force of Austro-German and Bolshevik troops which endeavoured to defend Nicholas, indicates that the force is one which is equal to the task it has undertaken. The Consul-General at Vladivostok has been formally notified of the organisation of the new Siberian Government, but whether the Government is one which will last at present is uncertain. It is described as "composed of the different elements opposed to the Soviets," and it is thought that unity will be difficult. We can only "wait and see," but meantime the important fact has developed that the movement in Russia to overthrow German Bolshevism is one of which a great deal more is likely to be heard, and that very soon.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Chinese Government has decided to increase the taxation on wine and tobacco.

The Japanese telegraph lines to Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe are interrupted.

No case of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony yesterday. The only communicable disease reported were two cases of plague and one of enteric fever.

By inadvertence it was stated in last night's issue that Mr. Denman Fuller's funeral at the Helena May Institute would be at 4.45 p.m. It should have been 5.45 p.m.

The *Molen Mail* says it has good reason to suppose that a Military Service Bill similar to that just introduced in the Straits Settlements is to be introduced in the F.M.S. shortly.

The Chinese steamer *Tsing Lee* has been chartered by Messrs. Koon Seng, Bangkok, for a period of six months at the monthly rate of \$40,000 (Hongkong). The vessel's tonnage is 550 tons.

In the memory of the oldest resident of Singapore, says the *Straits Times*, there has never been such an extensive epidemic of influenza and dengue fever as there is at present in the town.

A pearl necklace, raffled at Shanghai for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors, was won in the drawing at H.E.M. Consulate by Mr. C. M. Bain, who at once presented it to Lady Fraser for a wedding present to her daughter. The raffie realised \$2,000.

The *Messager-Magazines* are sending out to the Far East, the *Sphinx*, a 20,000-ton liner, at an early date. She is a sister ship to the *Pavel Leont*, and carries about 450 passengers on the outward voyage. For some time she has been utilised as a hospital ship by the French Government.

A London contemporary says:—The Chinese waiter has appeared in the West End. In many restaurants Chinese servants have been for some time past employed in the kitchen, but managers are now beginning to go a step further. Some of these waiters have been torpedoed as seamen, and are glad to have a change of occupation before resuming their jobs as ship's cooks or waiters.

According to the latest "China Mission Year Book," the Christian community in China, including enrolled inquirers, now numbers over half a million. There are 618 centres with resident missionaries, while the total number of places where Christian worship is carried on is 7,078. There are 5,517 foreign missionaries and 20,460 Chinese Christian workers in the employ of missions and churches, 131,490 pupils in mission schools; and 330 mission hospitals served by 383 missionaries and 118 Chinese physicians. The number of Chinese ordained missionaries is 710, a number which has doubled during the last ten years. The foregoing figures do not include Roman Catholic missions, which report 1,437 European priests, 828 Chinese priests, and 1,790,000 Chinese Christians.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## P.W.D. PROSECUTIONS.

F. Reichmann, manager of the Grand Hotel was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with failing to pull down a balcony in the hotel facing Duddell Street, when ordered to do so by the Public Works Department.

Mr. Edwards, a building inspector in the Public Works Department said a notice was served on the defendant requiring the balcony to be pulled down as it was deemed to be unsafe. No attention was taken of this notice nor of a further one on June 29, by which it was required that the balcony be removed within 24 hours. It was only after the summons was served on the defendant that the work commenced.

Mr. Reichmann said the notice was served on his clerk. He did not know anything about the matter until he had seen Mr. Edwards. Work was immediately started on the balcony and it was nearly finished.

His Worship fined the defendant \$5, ordering that the money be collected from defendant's clerk.

A Chinese contractor was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with cutting stones from the hillside without permission.

Mr. C. Sars, of the Public Works Department said the defendant obtained permission from the P.W.D. to cut stones in the side of Caroline Hill in an area of fifty cubic feet. In spite of the fact that the permit expired at the end of June, blasting operations were still going on. Besides, the defendant had exceeded the limitation allowed him by the Government and had encroached further up the hillside. Considerable damage had been done to the trees and the place was literally a quarry.

His Worship fined the defendant \$100.

## ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A LUKONG.

A hawker was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with attempting to bribe a lukong at Jackson Road last night.

The lukong said that late last night he saw the defendant hawking articles of food in the vicinity of the Hongkong Club. Defendant was arrested and he offered witness forty cents sunshaw to let him go free.

Defendant said the constable assaulted him and he offered him forty cents to pacify him.

His Worship discharged the defendant owing to insufficient evidence.

## NO BILLIARD TABLE LICENSES.

Mr. F. Reichmann was summoned for having no license for a billiard table in the Grand Hotel.

Sergeant Field said the defendant had had a license, but it expired on August 1916. He had been warned several times to renew it, but did not do so.

Mr. Reichmann expressed his regret. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

F. Chopard, manager of the Astor House Hotel was also summoned for a similar offense.

Sergeant Field said there were two billiard tables in the hotel and they had no license for them.

Defendant said he had only recently taken up the management of the hotel and he did not know anything of the matter.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

## AN ASSAULT CASE.

A Chinese was charged on remand before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with seriously assaulting another Chinese.

Inspector MacDonald said the complainant was now out of hospital and he had instructions to withdraw the case.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, for the defendant, said it was due to the defendant that the facts of the case should be stated. Some time ago, the complainant was a plaintiff in a Summary Court case and obtained judgment against the defendant, who was later imprisoned for not paying his debts. He, Mr. d'Almada, obtained defendant's release and a few days later the complainant was seriously assaulted by night and taken to hospital. The defendant was arrested on suspicion owing to his supposed grievance against the complainant, but there was no evidence against him.

Inspector MacDonald said the assault was not an ordinary one but a murderous attempt on complainant's life. At one time the hospital doctor had grave doubts of the man's recovery.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

## CRAMP COLIC.

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## A LESSON IN MANNERS.

## Two Chinese women were charged before Mr. Wolfe this morning, with trespassing at Whitfield Barracks, Kowloon.

During the course of her evidence, one of the women referred to an Indian soldier as *molo krai*.

His Worship severely reprimanded the defendant warning her to be more careful else she would be charged with using abusive language in Court.

After the evidence was heard, each defendant was fined \$50 or one month's hard labour.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Liang Shih Yi returned to Hongkong to-day from Peking.

Mr. E. C. Wilton, of the British Legation at Peking, has been appointed Consul-General at Hankow in succession to Sir W. H. Wilkinson.

The King has granted permission to Sir Robert Ho Tung to wear the Chinese Order of the Excellent Crop, Class 2, in recognition of valuable services rendered.

News has been received of the death at the front of another "Kobe boy"—Lieut. A. R. Hall, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was killed in action on 30th May.

The *Empress of Japan*, which arrived this morning, brought a large number of passengers, among local residents being Mr. E. F. Aucott, Mr. G. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor, and Miss W. Wilkinson.

We regret to see in a home paper an announcement of the death of Mr. G. W. F. Playfair, who some years ago was manager in Hongkong of the National Bank of China, now defunct. Mr. Playfair died on May 18th at Kelvedon, Essex, in his 67th year.

Commander A. E. Godal, R.N., who was in command of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, and was killed as he successfully placed the ship across the fairway at Ostend Harbour as a blockship, served on the China station on H.M.S. *Manchuk* and for a time commanded the *Albatross* on the Yangtze. Commander Godal was buried by the enemy at Ostend with full military honours.

## A MURDER IN THE HARBOUR?

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, in the capacity of Coroner sitting with a jury, held an inquiry into the death of a boatman believed to have been murdered on May 2 last.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., represented the Police and Mr. Leo d'Almada watched the proceedings on behalf of a person suspected of being connected with the death of the man.

## A CORONER'S INQUEST.

The Coroner stated the body of the deceased was found floating in the harbour on May 9. The body was then in an advanced stage of decomposition, it probably having been in the water for some time. The clothes of the deceased had been identified by a woman as belonging to her husband and what the jury had to consider was whether the deceased was the woman's husband and also whether the man had been murdered.

Mr. King said that the body was found on the foreshore of Tsat Tze Mui. It was badly decomposed and unrecognisable. There was a shot wound in the chest. On June 25, a man was arrested and from him the Police obtained the information that the body was that of Chan Kin, a boatman, and subsequently they traced deceased's wife, who identified the clothing on the body as that of her husband who had been missing since May 2. There was also another witness who would say that on that day, he with the deceased, a man called Chan Tak, and a stranger, took a sampan off Salt Fish Lane and went towards a ship in the harbour. Whilst on the way they met a boat containing several men. When the boats approached each other the deceased and Chan Tak got boat hooks and attempted to hook the other boat. The stranger suddenly called out to someone, probably his brother, not to do anything. One of the men in the other boat drew a pistol and fired five or six shots at the sampan. The deceased, the stranger, and Chan Tak jumped into the water, while the witness remained concealed in the sampan. When he looked up again the other boat had gone.

Mr. King said that on certain information being received by the Police, a man was detained, who had been identified by a police informant as one of the men in the other boat, but the informant could not say whether he fired the shots. The man was Mr. d'Almada's client and he would also be brought into Court. The case is proceeding.

## THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

## TO-DAY'S CASES.

The following cases came before the Military Service Tribunal this afternoon:—

## MESSRS. DODWELL &amp; CO.

Messrs. G. Morton Smith, T. U. Nixon and F. Syme Thompson.

Mr. G. Morton Smith asked for exemption for all men from his firm including himself.

The Chairman said the firm's pre-war staff was 12 Europeans and now it was seven. With Mr. Dodwell, who was now away, it would be eight. The Portuguese staff had been increased to ten. Five men had left Hongkong for military service. The firm, the Tribunal understood, asked for absolute exemption for all three men before the Tribunal.

Mr. Morton Smith was the Sub-Manager in the absence of Mr. Dodwell. Mr. Nixon was 28 years of age and in charge of the book department and Mr. F. Syme Thompson was in charge of the import and export department.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption in two cases. Mr. Dodwell was away last year, he said, and again this year. He was, Major Morgan believed, of military age, and would in due course appear before the Tribunal, but he presumed, as head of the firm, he would be exempt. In that case he claimed non-exemption in the case of two.

The Tribunal decided to exempt Mr. Syme Thompson for three months and Mr. Morton Smith and Mr. Nixon were exempted for the time being.

## MESSRS. W. POWELL &amp; CO.

Mr. E. W. White and Mr. J. C. Finch.

The Chairman said he understood the firm's pre-war staff was eight European men and three ladies. There had been no reduction due to men leaving for military service.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, asked for absolute exemption for Mr. White, but the firm did not ask for exemption in the case of Mr. Finch except for a short time during the enlargement of the premises.

Mr. E. White was exempted for three months and Mr. Finch was not granted exemption.

## THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO.

Medically fit:—Messrs. M. F. Murray, L. C. Robinson, P. T. Chivers, C. E. Templeton, A. E. Cherry and J. S. Jennings.

Mr. Gibson, on behalf of the Company, asked for exemption in each case. Messrs. Chivers, Templeton, Murray, Robinson and Cherry were in possession of Government exemption certificates. Mr. Jennings was a mechanic.

All men were exempted for the time being.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Mr. A. Morley, passed as medically fit, did not ask for exemption and was told by the Chairman that he would go with the Tribunal's best wishes.

Major Morgan would not ask for exemption. (Laughter.)

## MESSRS. BREWER &amp; CO.

Mr. N. J. Brewer.

The Chairman said Mr. Brewer was the sole European in the firm. Nobody had left for military service because there was nobody to go.

Mr. Brewer said his enrolment would necessitate the closure of the business. He considered his business of Imperial interest in the Colony since people received their education, information and amusement from books. He was the proprietor of the firm.

Major Morgan urged non-exemption.

The Tribunal exempted Mr. Brewer until October 12th.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Messrs. C. H. P. Hay, G. S. Archbutt and W. R. C. S. Mansfield.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman of the Company, appeared on behalf of the Society, in the absence of Mr. C. Montague Ede.

The Chairman said the Company's pre-war staff, including Mr. Ede, was 11 Europeans and Portuguese and Chinese, 10. The European staff to-day was seven, including Mr.

Ede. During the war the Chinese and Portuguese staff had been increased from 10 to 34.

Mr. Holyoak said he considered the business of the firm was of Imperial interest and of essential interest to the Colony. The staff was now reduced to a dangerous level. He did not wish to appear unpatriotic but the firm had done its utmost.

Mr. Holyoak pointed out that the premium income had increased from £700,000 to £2,500,000 during the last year.

Mr. Archbutt said he thought he could, with certain arrangements by the Company, be spared.

Mr. Mansfield also said that with certain re-arrangements of the staff one could be spared.

Exemption was granted in each case, for the time being, after Mr. C. H. P. Hay had addressed the Tribunal in private at some length.

## THE TRIBUNAL AND SOLICITORS.

At the conclusion of the business, the Chairman said: Representatives have been made to the Tribunal on behalf of the Law Society that the Society is supposed to have shown some indifference to the Solicitors concerned and think of sending in certain statistics additional to those that were before the sitting last Monday. The Tribunal certainly did not think there was any such indifference. He might mention that the Society originally had been in communication with the Tribunal as early as June 10.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL"]

DEAR SIR,—As my telegram to the King and Queen sent in connection with the twenty-fifth Anniversary of their Wedding seems to have given rise to a good deal of misunderstanding, it is perhaps well to explain that the telegram was despatched hurriedly at mid-day, on the day of the Anniversary, and when there was no longer time for consultation if it was to get home in reasonable time for the celebration.

I sincerely regret that it was not worded "Members of the Hongkong Club and the British Community. The hurry in which it was despatched in these days of severe strain on one's time and the fact that I happened to be Chairman of the Club and President of the St. George's Society this year must be my apology for tactlessly omitting the elder Society of "St. Andrew's," or in fact distinguishing between any loyal British subjects.

I can say no more than that there was not the slightest intention on my part to wound the feelings of any loyal patriot and only the thought of rushing off loyal greetings and congratulations ere they were too late. Had I thought of it earlier I should naturally have consulted all the Societies with a view to a joint telegram.—Yours faithfully,

P. H. HOLYOAK.  
Hongkong, 12th July, 1918.

Mr. D. B. Clark has taken over charge of the Kobe branch of the International Bank.

It is cause for much regret that a shooting affair in a Neapolitan café Baron Vitale was accidentally shot dead. The late Baron, who was a Professor at the Oriental Institute, was a great authority on China, having spent several years in Peking, where he was attached to the Italian Legation. He was in Peking during the Boxer rising. He married a Japanese lady.

To-night, in the Hongkong Cinematograph Theatre the beautiful film entitled "Nanette in the Wilds" in five parts, featuring Pauline Frederick in the principal role, will be screened for the last time. The parts played by both Pauline and Willard Mack are excellent and the scenery very picturesque. To-morrow the 3rd and 4th episodes of the film serial "The Savage Case of Mary-Page" will be resumed up to Tuesday next, and on every Wednesday Paramount Pictures will be exhibited in addition to new comedies.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what is most implied. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

IMPERIAL ORGANISATION  
INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC.HARVEST ADVOCACY BY  
AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER.

London, July 10.

Addressing a large and representative meeting of the British Pasture Organisation in London, the Australian Premier, the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, again dwelt, at great length, upon the absolute necessity of the British Empire seriously organising both industrially and economically, if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. "Win the war, without being prepared to meet immediate post-war conditions," would mean that we would chop empty husks. Political independence and trappings of greatness would remain for a season, but without economic greatness, degeneration would begin. How could this mighty Empire hold together in future, save by the numerous vital populations being united by ties of self-interest as well as of race and common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon conditions which guaranteed profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labour at good wages and on good conditions, upon the development of the land and other primary resources. On these, the greatness, nay the very existence of the Empire, and every part of it absolutely rested." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Great Britain's pre-war economic policy was one of neglect and, judged by results, did not pay. In this matter of life and death things were allowed to take their course. No other great nation acted thus. He showed how Germany's share of the world's trade grew by leaps and bounds. For example, fifty years ago, Great Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two-and-a-quarter times more steel than Germany. In 1913 Germany produced twice as much iron and two-and-a-half times as much steel as Great Britain. Moreover, many of the best rooms in the Empire's industrial mansions were occupied by the Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration had honey-combed Great Britain's industrial life, so that Great Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage but also for Germany's. "After the inferno which the world is passing through, could it be maintained, even by those who before the war thought Great Britain's economic policy was the best policy, that that policy would suit the post-war conditions? In the new economic environment after the war, if we are not adequately equipped we will surely perish." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hughes pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. Great Britain's war indebtedness had already reached £8,000,000,000. "Add to the interest on this stupendous sum many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation, vocational education for disabled soldiers and many other financial responsibilities, and it will be realised that we are in for a pretty bad time, for remember that these are all new burdens and must be added to our pre-war burdens and they will have to be met out of the wealth produced after the war." Hence it was obvious that we must produce more per unit of labour and per pound of capital invested than ever before. Neither would the eloquence of resolutions solve this problem. "Of course, you can die or quit, which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live, you must get promptly. The more you look at the terrible problem the more appalling it appears. You want to forget it and believe somehow that you will muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know it cannot be stepped aside."

Mr. Hughes, continuing, again emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each would be fitted into the other, like the cogs of a machine, and form part of a great national organisation. The co-operation of organised labour was absolutely necessary. The fundamental fact was that more wealth

must be produced. Some people still wanted to take the German brother by the hand after the war, although that hand was stained by the blood of the innocents. Those people spoke of Internationalism and still wanted the open policy. "So do the Germans," but it is the open door for Germany not the British Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hughes, referred sarcastically to those who, after the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and all that had happened since in Russia, try to put in their hands someone in the interests of our own self-preservation. "These measures did not begin or end with tariff. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. It duty was necessary, why not have it? Why not deal with this question rationally on its merits? It was a National, Imperial and non-Party question. Above all, it was a business question. The British Government had already the model of a complementary organisation as far as raw materials were concerned. What is wanted for the co-ordination of these nuclei and organisation of industry generally is an immediate declaration of the Government's economic policy, and the appointment of someone clothed with the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for peace." (Cheers.)

## BELGIAN KING AND QUEEN.

TRAVEL TO LONDON IN  
SEAPLANES.

London, July 10.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, visiting their Majesties on the occasion of their Silver Wedding, crossed the Channel in separate seaplanes.

ENEMY INTRIGUES IN SOUTH  
AFRICA.MISCHIEF MONGERS  
ARRESTED.

JOHANNESBURG, July 10.

Referring to General Botha's statement on the 5th inst. as to the existence of enemy intrigues in South Africa, aiming at stirring up strife not only among Europeans but also among natives, three alleged international Socialists, of whom one is an ex-member of the Transvaal Council, has been arrested. Bail has been refused. The crisis has abated.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.  
QUIET ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
There is nothing to report.  
Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down out of control. Four British machines are missing.  
We dropped 19 tons of bombs principally on rail-connections at Roulers, Tournai and Wavrin and on dumps at Varneton and El St. Maur.  
Practically no flying was possible on the night of July 8.

## BRITISH REPULSE RAIDERS.

London, July 10.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
We repulsed local attacks eastward of Villers Bretonneux.  
The enemy's guns developed considerable activity from Villers Bretonneux to the Ancre.  
We drove off raiders southward of Barquey and slightly advanced the line in the neighbourhood of Meria.

## SUCCESSFUL FRENCH COUPS.

London, July 10.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
There is reciprocal artillery activity north of Montdidier and south of the Aisne in the region of Chavigny Farm.  
We carried out several coups-de-main in Champagne and took prisoners.  
Seven German aeroplanes were brought down and two captive balloons were set on fire on July 8.

A French communiqué states:—  
South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the region of Chavigny Farm failed. We took 530 prisoners in this morning's attack west of Anthoul and captured 39 machine-guns.

## FRENCH CAPTURES IN A MONTH.

## 5,400 PRISONERS.

PARIS, July 10.

A semi-official report states that since June 15 the French in local operations have captured 5,400 prisoners, including 30 officers.

## AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

London, July 9.

The Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes on July 8 successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of July 8 the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars were reported to be on fire. Trains and search-lights were attacked from a low altitude.  
All the British machines returned safely.

## A FACULTY OF AVIATION.

London, July 10.

Sir Basil Zaharoff has been given £25,000 to establish a professorship of aviation at London University.

## THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

## "SIX MONTHS' CASUALTIES."

PARIS, July 10.

In the long-range and aerial bombardments of Paris from January 1st to June 30th, 141 persons were killed and 432 injured, excluding 86 suffocated in a panic on March 11.

## THE PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

London, July 10.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons at a dinner given in honour of Dr. Jowett on his return from America, said he was more confident to-day than he had ever been of the issue of the war, one reason being the appearance of the American troops he saw in France.

## CATHOLIC CALL IN AMERICA.

New York, July 10.

The Catholic War Council has issued a call to "fight and pray," signed by the American Cardinals.  
It declares that all American Catholics are enthusiastically working in the prosecution of the war. If the nation fight like heroes and pray like saints, American will lead the nations to victory. It calls upon Catholics to say the Angelus thrice daily for the guidance of the nation and the welfare of the heroes.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF  
SIBERIA.

## ESTABLISHED AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

London, July 10.

The Times Correspondent at Tokyo telegraphing on July 4th, says that the Asiatic correspondent at Vladivostok states that a new Provisional Government of Siberia has been established at Vladivostok, which intends to summon the Constituent Assembly.  
Its programme includes the liberation of Siberia from the Bolsheviks, the avoidance of foreign intervention, universal suffrage, the establishment of Provincial Councils, Labour Bureau, the distribution of land, and a continuance of the war with the Central Powers.

THE GERMAN LEGATION AT  
MOSCOW.

## A BOLSHEVIK HOSTAGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

The Berliner Tagblatt reports that a member of the Bolshevik Government has taken up quarters in the German Legation at Moscow with a view to ensuring the safety of the personnel of the Embassy.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR AT KIEFF  
RECALLED.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

A Berlin message says the Government has recalled the German Ambassador at Kieff.

BITTER STREET FIGHTING IN  
MOSCOW.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

The Vostokische Zeitung says that street fighting with the greatest bitterness is continuing at Moscow. Revolutionaries barricaded the Imperial Theatre, mounted machine-guns at all the windows and fired on the Bolshevik troops.

## CHOLERA IN UKRAINE.

AMSTERDAM, July 10.

The German newspapers report an outbreak of cholera in southern Ukraine and northern Bessarabia, which is spreading to Hungary.

## JEWS IN FINLAND.

TO BE EXPELLED BEFORE  
SEPTEMBER 30.

Stockholm, July 10.

According to the Jewish Press Bureau the Finnish Government has ordered the expulsion of the Jews before September 30 and instructed the communities to refuse them food thereafter.  
The only exceptions will be a few who fought in the ranks of the White Guards.

## BRITISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED.

FIVE ENEMY SEAPLANES DROP  
BOMBS.

London, July 9.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine while patrolling off the East Coast was attacked on the afternoon of July 7 by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machine-gun fire.  
The submarine suffered only slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine.  
An officer and five men were killed.

## BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA.

## BOLD BUT BALANCED REFORM.

London, July 11.

The Observer says:—  
The policy of a bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely and creative statesmanship in truce succession to our best achievements in harmonising the Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness to the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated, but emerging still greater from the war.

## TEA REGULATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, July 11.

The Minister of Customs announces that he allows importation of Java and China teas on a basis of 50 per cent. of the 1918 cargoes. Importation of Java and China teas was prohibited eighteen months ago in view of promoting the consumption of Indian tea.

## GUAM SWEPT BY TYPHOON.

## LOSS OF LIFE SMALL.

New York, July 10.

The island of Guam was swept by a typhoon on July 7. The loss of life was small, but much property was destroyed and crops devastated.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 11.

The Silver Market is steady.

SINGAPORE'S FIRST CONCRETE  
SHIP.

## MISHAP AT THE LAUNCHING.

SINGAPORE, July 10.

The reinforced concrete ferry-boat built by Messrs. Brown, Main & Co. was launched on June 28th at Tanjong Pagar.  
All precautions had been taken for a satisfactory launch and everything went on satisfactorily until the boat was released on the launching ways. Soon after it had started some part of the launching ways gave way under the weight of the boat, with the result that the boat, dropped from one of its supports a considerable height, sustaining some local damage. However it reached the water and floated.  
It was thought after to ground on the beach for the night and on the following morning it was towed into dock at Keppel Harbour, where it is now lying dry. From a close inspection, it appears that the damage is only local, and it is only a matter of few weeks before this is put right again and the boat put into service. That the strain on the hull was very severe is shown by one of the launchways, 14-in. square, being broken clean through at a point between two supports about four feet apart. All the technicians who witnessed the launching and afterwards inspected the boat are unanimous in praising the qualities shown by this concrete boat.  
This unfortunate accident in the launching will cause slight delay. But it has proved beyond doubt the qualities and great possibilities of reinforced concrete for boat construction, and has given confidence to the people who had doubts with regard to the behaviour of concrete boats when subjected to shocks or heavy strains.

The new vessel is to be used as a ferry boat to convey the goods wagons of the F.M.S. Railway across the Johore Straits. The boat is 120 ft. long, 27 ft. beam, and 3 ft. moulded depth. It carries 120 tons of cargo. The deadweight capacity is about 230 tons; only 120 tons will be required by the six wagons the boat is designed to carry. It is built completely self-sufficient, with the exception of a pump on the deck, which is of tank wood. In addition to the rails for the wagons, the deck carries all the fittings required for their handling. Such as steam and dummy capstans, winches, steering gear, bollards, anchors, davits, etc. The boat is not self-propelled, it will have to be towed by a steam launch.

The reinforced concrete hull was designed and built by Messrs. Brown, Main & Co. of Singapore (Mr. E. H. Barrie, local agent) for the Federated Malay States Railway, Mr. R. W. Hiam, the engineer in charge of special services, being in direct charge of the construction with Mr. J. P. Bell. The construction was fitted and machinery were supplied by the Singapore Harbour Board, and fixed by the Singapore Shipway and Engineering Co., Ltd.—Free Press.

## INTERESTING SNAKE BELIEF.

According to an Indian contemporary there is an interesting belief amongst the ordinary people of Bengal that the photograph of the person who kills a snake is covered on the retina of the snake's eye. A snake, it is believed, sees with only one eye at a time, and it is the eye which happens to be in use at the time, which is strained, while the snake is attempting to retaliate. A picture of the snake slayer is transmitted from the snake's retina to any other snake that approaches, and the living knows in this way how its companion died.

HONGKONG DEFENCE  
CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Mr. H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.  
No. 971 Sqr. A. G. Godfrey, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, to join H. M. Regular Forces, dated 3.7.18.

APPOINTMENT.  
No. 553 Pte. G. C. Buchanan is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 11.7.18.

TRANSFER.  
No. 479 Corporal J. A. Lynn is transferred from No. 7 to No. 8 Platoon, No. 3 Section.

LEAVE.  
No. 471 Sqr. A. G. Graham, R.B.F. Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18, to 1.8.18.  
No. 755 Pte. R. T. Barton and No. 770 Pte. J. A. Hildway are granted leave for the duration of the war, from 17.7.18 to 1.8.18.  
Pte. J. Cae Clark, "B" Company, is granted 2 months leave on Medical grounds from 13.8.18.  
Pte. D. McMurray, "B" Company, is granted 14 months leave on urgent business, from 10.7.18.

Orders for Ammunition Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, M.D.

## PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

MONDAY, 15th July.  
7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers Class only.  
TUESDAY, 16th July.  
8.30 a.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.  
THURSDAY, 18th July.  
8.30 a.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.  
FRIDAY, 19th July.  
8.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.  
8.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

## E. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

15th to 19th July.  
Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m.

## OFFICERS MEET FOR DUTY.

Belchers, Captain Russell, Lieut. Brown, Captain James, Spence, Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND  
R.C.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY  
BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Probation" rate (1) examination.  
Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Lieutenants and Parsons R.E. and Sgt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyceum at 8.30 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Lieutenants and Parsons R.E. and Sgt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 15th to 19th July, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by  
Major H. A. Morgan.

## PARADES.

"A" Company.

MONDAY, 15th July.  
8.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 18th July.  
8.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground. T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

No. 1 Platoon will parade during the week for T. E. T. as ordered by Platoon Sergeant.

"B" Company.

TUESDAY, 16th July.  
8.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Cricket Club. Instructions in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. Instructions in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8.30 No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 8.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. Instructions in T. E. T. Dress, drill order with pouches and 14 rounds dummies.

8.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks. Instructions in T. E. T.

THURSDAY, 18th July.  
8.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 7 Platoon (as detailed) by Platoon Commander, at Headquarters T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

MONDAY, 15th July.  
5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Square at 4.30 p.m. Drill order with pouches.

TUESDAY, 16th July.  
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. Dress as above.

WEDNESDAY, 17th July.  
5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress as above.

FRIDAY, 19th July.  
7.10 a.m. Beginners' Class at Headquarters.

MOUNTING SECTION.

Monday, 15th July, 5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 18th July, 5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 16th July, 5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

ARCHERY.

MONDAY, July 15th.  
8.30 p.m. All recruits who have not yet fired, at Kennedy Road Range. Grouping. Dress, Drill order without rifles. Sergeants Edmonds and Meade will attend.

FRIDAY, July 19th.  
5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergeants Osberry and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. H. Beiss.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, July 17th.  
5.00 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blake Pier.

SATURDAY, July 20th.  
8.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections Fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan. G. E. STEWART, Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, July 12th, 1918.

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Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,500 tons SAT.	20th July, 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT.	17th Aug. 11 a.m.

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MORE ATHLETIC EXERCISE AND LESS DRILL.

The "Daily Express" understands that the authorities have decided gradually to revolutionise the methods of training our Army both in the home and overseas forces. Briefly, it is intended to develop the training of the British soldier more on athletic principles. Although drill will not become a thing of the past, the training of the soldier will tend largely to the encouragement of the combative, offensive spirit. This is to be brought about by the establishment of athletic sports of all kinds, the principal of which will be boxing, cross-country running, general athletics, football, and wrestling.

It has been conclusively proved within the past two years that the British soldier of today cannot obtain, by ordinary army methods, anything like the standard of physical fitness required for campaigning in the time allowed is not sufficient. The great principle at which the athletic staff aims is to teach a man to take punishment as well as to give it. Colonel Mayes, the Director of the Canadian Army Gymnastic Staff, himself an athlete of note, is strongly of the opinion that before a soldier is fit to go into action he should have undergone a course of boxing. At present only a comparatively small percentage of men have done so.

THE NEW PLAN. All this is to be altered. During the coming summer boxing on an enormous scale will take place throughout the different training centres of England, and this is how the new plan will be carried out.

The men will be divided into various weights—nine to ten stone, up to eleven stone, and eleven to twelve stone. Fifty at a time, they will form up opposite each other, with the gloves on. At the sound of the whistle each man will advance, shake hands with his opponent, and begin boxing. When the whistle ceases boxing will stop. The men then shake hands, double over to the second party, assist them to put on the gloves, and so on, until a batch of two or three hundred have been put through.

The men are instructed to fight "like hell" for one minute, and to stop if their opponents are in difficulties or knocked down.

Men will indulge in games as part of their regular training—there will be no bookers, the course of all army sports in the past. Competition and combative games are the watchwords of the Army Gymnastic Staff. The spirit of the boxing, which, after all, is the same as boxing, will become more than a text book phrase.

RASPBERRY LEAVES AS TEA.

The following, taken from the "Manchester Guardian," suggests that the shortage of tea in the North of England is leading to the employment of substitutes. "A. G." writes:—My attention was attracted the other day by a heap of dried leaves in a little herbalist's window, and a label: "Raspberry Leaves. Equal to the best China tea, and much better and cheaper." China tea being now (as I had been told in a proper tea-shop) "a thing of the past, madam," I thought I would try this latest war substitute, though with more curiosity than hope, and, entering, bought an ounce (two penny worth) of the green and white leaves, which looked harmless enough. The vendor had not tried them himself—perhaps to retain an open mind as to their qualities—but declared that people "had said they were a jolly good substitute when you couldn't get tea, or to mix with tea to make it go further. I took the leaves home, and infused about a dessert-spoonful as directed, and, trying the brew at an odd hour (not to interfere with the real thing), found the tea belonged to the "herb" family of drinks. It had a slight taste of hay, to which was added a quite unexpected reminiscence of cod-liver oil or benzine. It was not repulsive, and as a medicinal drink it might suggest possibly profit, though not pleasure. But as only those who cannot abide China tea could have suggested that it was a better brew, it is doubtful to which camp of tea drinkers it could ever appeal.

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THE RECENT GERMAN PUSH.

HOLD, KILL AND HUSBAND: POLICY SUCCEEDING.

A Pioneer special cable, dated June 4th, says:—The deep penetration made by the enemy to the Marne has not aided him to compel a great retreat in the Oise Valley. The flanks of his advance are held, thus neutralising his advantage. The salients given us by the enemy's disconnected penetrations are most useful and are powerfully held, while the enemy is using up his reserves. The enemy so far has failed to convert the depth of his penetration into a new line by bringing up the flanks. His salients, while gaining valuable ground, are awkward and dangerous. He must go on making huge human sacrifices. The Allies believe they can hold him all the summer, and exhaust him. The Allied troops were never better, with good leading and wonderful artillery. Neutral opinion indicates that the Germans will be worn down by the autumn. The submarine failure has led to intense disappointment as the command of the sea still remains with Great Britain. The present enemy offensive was to follow the improvement of the Allied line by the submarine action, but the Allied troops are unaffected and have plenty of everything. Attempts to cripple American transportation have been unsuccessful. General Maurice, writing in the Daily Chronicle, expresses the opinion that the enemy's objective is not Paris, as is widely assumed, but the Allied Reserves. It would certainly be rash to advance on Paris on the present front without first accounting for all General Foch's reserves. If the enemy could take Rheims on his left, and join the new salient to that towards Amiens on the right, an attack on Paris would become more feasible.

HÖHNZOLLERN IDEALS.

NO CHRISTIANITY FOR TREATY SIGNING.

To Frederick the Great the Kaiser has always avowedly turned for inspiration, and the deeds of the Hohenzollerns have been modelled in accordance with the philosophy enunciated by that shining example of the race. The ideas which Frederick the Great implanted in the minds of the Prussian people bear fruit to-day in the shape of a war conducted as he insisted, wars must be conducted to be efficient.

The following phrases from that Prussian monarch's legacy to his successors in the Hohenzollern dynasty are worth committing to memory. If there is anything to be gained by it we will be honest, if deception is necessary let us be cheaters. "One takes when one can; one is wrong only when one is obliged to give back." No ministers at home, but clerks. No ministers abroad, but spies. Form alliances only in order to sow animosities. Kindly and prolong war between my neighbours.

Always promise help and never send it. There is only one person in the kingdom—that is myself. If possible the Powers of Europe should be made envious against one another in order to give occasion for a ruin when the opportunity arises. When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a sovereign remembers he is a Christian he is lost. If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. It is better that a nation should perish or that a sovereign should break his treaty.

Do not be ashamed to make interested alliances in which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it.

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